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## National Compensation Survey Reports Pay for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area

Workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) averaged \$18.03 per hour during July 1998, according to a new wage study released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Peter J. Hebein reported that white-collar workers averaged \$21.01 per hour, and accounted for 59 percent of the workers studied. Blue-collar workers, representing 23 percent of all workers, averaged \$14.75 per hour, while the remaining 18 percent worked in the service occupations and earned \$10.50 per hour.

The National Compensation Survey presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more employees in private industry and state and local government, but excludes those in agricultural establishments, private households, self-employed and the federal government. This survey covered 332 establishments chosen to represent 4,608 organizations employing 897,938 workers within the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, which consists of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright counties in Minnesota; and Pierce and St. Croix counties in Wisconsin. The NCS provides broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area than did previous BLS salary studies and will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program.

#### **Occupational Pay Averages**

Among white-collar workers, mechanical engineers earned \$27.44 per hour, registered nurses \$22.75, secretaries \$13.65, and cashiers \$7.96. Within the blue-collar occupational group, plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters averaged \$22.76 per hour, truck drivers \$18.01 and hand packers and packagers, \$9.28. Service occupations included correctional institution officers at \$15.72 per hour, janitors and cleaners at \$10.79, and cooks at \$9.34. (See table A-1).

Private industry white-collar workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area earned \$20.78 per hour and State and local government workers averaged \$21.91. Data for selected characteristics such as full-/part-time status, union/nonunion status, and establishment size are also presented in the report. Overall, wages for full-time

workers averaged \$19.07 per hour, compared to \$10.33 per hour for part-timers. Blue-collar union workers recorded an average hourly rate of \$17.53, while their nonunion counterparts averaged \$12.54. Employees in establishments with 50-99 workers averaged \$14.29, and in establishments with 500 workers or more, average pay was \$20.04 per hour. (See tables C-1 and C-3).

Subject to publishability criteria, average rates of pay are also available for occupations based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required for the job. Survey findings are used by business, labor, academicians, and state and local government officials in wage and salary administration, collective bargaining negotiations, business relocation planning, and occupational counseling.

#### **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>National Compensation Survey</u>, <u>Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998</u>, (Bulletin 3095-42). Copies of survey tables are available on the BLS Internet site at: **http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm** and from the Bureau's automated fax-on-demand service in Chicago at (312) 353-1880, menu option 1. Using a touch-tone telephone, up to four documents at a time can be ordered and faxed to you within minutes 24-hours a day.

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Printed copies of this survey are available for purchase for \$6.50 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P. O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690. Telephone orders using a credit card (MasterCard, Visa or Discover/NOVUS) or GPO Deposit Account may be placed between 8:00 AM and 3:00 PM Central Time at (312) 353-1880. The BLS Publication Sales Center stocks National Compensation Surveys for all areas nationwide, as well as other BLS publications.

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### **Technical Note**

The list of establishments from which a survey sample is selected is developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Each sampled establishment is randomly selected with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger the establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights are applied to each establishment when the data are tabulated, so that a sampled establishment represents all establishments of similar size and employment.

The next step in sample selection is a probability sample of occupations within the selected establishment. As with establishments, occupations are selected using a probability proportional to the number of employees within each occupation. Therefore, the occupations with the largest number of employees have the greatest probability of being selected. After being selected, jobs are classified based on the Census of Population system of approximately 480 occupations. Data are then broken down for private industry, State and local governments, full-time and part-time workers, and other workforce characteristics. Wage rates for different work levels within occupation groups also are published. The process of determining these work levels is called generic leveling. (See Appendix B of the published report or Fax-on-Demand Document No. 9455.)

Generic leveling ranks and compares all randomly selected occupations in an establishment using the same 10 leveling factors: knowledge, supervision received, guidelines, complexity, scope and effect, personal contacts, purpose of contacts, physical demands, work environment, and supervisory duties. Each of the first nine factors (supervisory duties are excluded) contains a number of levels and each level has an associated written description and point value. The total number of points determines the overall level of the occupation. . (See Appendix C of the published report or Fax-on-Demand Document No. 9456.)

Additional information on survey methodology is available in Appendix A of the published bulletin, from the Internet at http://stats.bls.gov/compub.htm, and in Document No. 9704 on the BLS Fax-on-Demand.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998

	All industries					
Occupation <sup>3</sup>				Percentil	es	
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$18.03	\$8.20	\$10.86	\$15.48	\$21.66	\$29.8°
All occupations excluding sales	17.94	8.50	11.04	15.56	21.63	29.48
White-collar occupations	21.01	10.00	12.72	17.80	25.25	34.18
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.19	10.50	13.22	18.16	25.42	34.1
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.52	13.80	17.07	22.13	28.06	36.0
Professional specialty occupations	25.62	15.26	19.41	24.30	29.84	37.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.19	20.50	23.60	28.09	31.75	36.8
Electrical and electronic engineers	26.22	17.31	22.06	25.96	29.05	33.8
Mechanical engineers	27.44	21.16	24.84	26.93	30.29	33.5
Engineers, N.E.C	28.62	19.94	23.21	28.60	32.16	37.9
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.34	15.64	20.42	24.75	29.42	35.3
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.33	19.23	21.63	26.20	31.32	38.0
Operations and systems researchers and						
analysts	22.14	13.36	17.52	22.09	26.26	29.6
Natural scientists	19.43	13.73	15.10	17.64	22.92	27.4
Physical scientists, N.E.C.	28.30	22.51	23.94	25.92	31.88	38.4
Health related occupations	24.71	16.06	19.20	23.36	25.95	28.8
Registered nurses	22.75	16.80	19.55	23.15	25.63	27.0
Teachers, college and university	31.14	20.93	23.78	29.11	36.71	46.5
Art, drama and music teachers	34.83	24.19	28.29	31.32	44.87	53.5
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	32.02	17.25	27.78	37.25	39.12	39.1
Teachers, except college and university	27.18	15.77	21.53	26.62	34.21	39.0
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	24.18	8.84	11.35	24.85	34.28	39.0
Elementary school teachers	28.37	18.40	21.42	27.51	34.72	39.5
Secondary school teachers	27.74	17.94	22.05	27.12	33.82	37.1
Teachers, special education	27.74	20.64	23.28	27.45	31.07	38.0
Teachers, N.E.C.	28.11	15.14	21.93	26.68	36.00	39.2
Vocational and educational counselors	20.50	13.49	15.87	23.00	23.70	25.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.47	15.19	17.69	23.12	29.74	35.7
Librarians	24.62	14.84	17.59	24.72	29.74	35.7
Social scientists and urban planners	23.50	13.62	18.11	23.57	30.03	30.0
Economists	24.50	13.62	19.22	25.25	30.03	30.0
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.15	11.55	13.45	17.96	22.79	24.2
Social workers	17.93	11.55	13.38	17.82	22.79	24.2
Lawyers and judges	34.65	16.83	20.40	30.64	41.90	54.8
Lawyers	34.65	16.83	20.40	30.64	41.90	54.8
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	22.24	1120	17.70	20.20	04.64	20.5
professionals, N.E.CProfessional occupations, N.E.C	22.34 24.36	14.30 15.96	17.72 18.63	20.38	24.61 26.75	36.5 39.0
Technical occupations	21.27	12.14	14.12	16.80	20.73	25.2
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.97	12.14	14.77	18.00	20.73	21.4
Radiological technicians	15.87	12.04	12.86	16.62	18.01	19.8
Licensed practical nurses	14.05	11.75	12.44	13.85	15.03	17.0
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.60	9.88	11.78	13.87	15.40	17.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.80	13.59	14.18	16.11	18.32	22.0
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	19.02	14.45	17.58	19.70	20.61	22.3
Drafters	16.23	12.65	14.43	16.18	18.23	18.8
Science technicians, N.E.C.	12.72	10.00	10.10	12.18	13.38	14.7
Computer programmers	19.80	15.54	16.83	19.18	22.60	24.5
Legal assistants	19.56	12.74	16.30	18.79	21.79	23.9
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	18.05	11.74	13.20	15.81	21.63	26.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	27.75	15.38	18.93	24.21	32.73	44.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.34	17.85	22.31	29.23	41.56	50.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.09	18.22	25.25	28.06	28.24	30.2
Financial managers	34.47	20.96	22.31	32.45	43.67	51.1
Personnel and labor relations managers	31.26	17.61	22.66	32.12	39.16	50.9
Managers, marketing, advertising and public						
relations	39.52	24.21	32.60	36.21	44.83	57.6
Administrators, education and related fields	36.66	18.54	25.31	37.42	47.62	52.7
Managers, medicine and health	32.90	20.60	24.26	26.87	43.98	55.6
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C	22.86	13.70	18.16	23.88	25.87	30.1
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.35	18.83	21.18	26.05	38.46	49.5
Management related occupations	21.68	14.29	17.07	20.34	25.42	30.7
	21.32	15.00	17.07	19.23	22.88	29.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings  $^1$  for selected occupations, all workers  $^2$ , all industries, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998 — Continued

	All industries					
Occupation <sup>3</sup>				Percentil	es	
·	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)						
Management related occupations (-Continued)	\$23.69	¢1170	¢17.22	¢22.00	¢26.21	\$32.
Other financial officers	25.55	\$14.78 16.39	\$17.33 20.43	\$23.80 24.49	\$26.21 30.64	34.
Personnel, training, and labor relations						
specialists	20.22	15.25	16.42	20.48	23.41	25.
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C Inspectors and compliance officers, except	26.56	10.85	17.76	21.68	40.14	40.
Construction	19.23	13.80	16.63	20.34	21.78	24.
Management related occupations, N.E.C	19.15 19.35	11.97 6.50	14.50 7.98	18.27 13.06	21.29 22.88	28. 36.
Supervisors, sales occupations	23.70	12.98	17.09	23.75	28.85	33.
Sales occupations, other business services Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing,	23.21	11.25	14.67	16.82	21.00	41.
and wholesale	29.33	15.00	18.75	24.42	30.40	47.
Sales workers, apparel	8.32	5.75	6.00	6.75	7.20	17.
Sales workers, other commodities	9.91	6.50	6.75	8.40	11.92	17.
Cashiers	7.96	6.25	6.50	7.25	9.10	10.
Sales support occupations, N.E.C	13.45 12.95	8.45	9.62 10.41	12.67 12.34	15.14 14.50	21. 17.
Supervisors, general office	15.34	9.16 12.06	13.74	16.00	16.11	18.
Secretaries	13.65	10.46	11.82	13.48	15.27	16.
Typists	11.85	9.83	10.26	10.75	12.25	15.
Receptionists	10.07	8.50	9.24	10.00	10.68	12.
Information clerks, N.E.C.	10.81	7.22	9.30	11.27	12.16	13.
Order clerks	15.45	9.25	12.12	16.18	18.12	21. 13.
Library clerks File clerks	10.74 9.42	8.72 7.71	10.07 8.29	10.67 8.83	11.32 10.71	12.
Records clerks, N.E.C.	12.69	9.78	10.77	12.00	14.42	16.
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.78	9.43	10.50	12.20	13.94	17.
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	11.43	9.33	10.00	10.79	13.21	13.
Dispatchers	20.76	9.42	10.50	16.82	33.59	33.
Production coordinators  Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.27 12.94	10.40 9.25	11.13 11.95	13.74 13.00	14.52 14.10	16. 16.
Stock and inventory clerks	12.45	9.40	11.08	12.15	13.46	14.
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and		00	11100	12	10.10	
investigators	13.92	10.36	10.96	12.88	16.36	19.
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	12.53	9.50	11.25	12.55	13.94	14.
General office clerks  Data entry keyers	12.47 10.62	9.00 9.12	10.41 9.56	12.59 10.41	13.85 11.71	16. 12.
Teachers' aides	11.85	9.12	10.00	11.74	13.29	15.
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C	12.23	9.25	10.13	12.21	13.40	15.
Blue-collar occupations	14.75	8.25	10.40	14.50	17.83	21.
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.04	9.70	12.60	17.22	21.25	23.
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	14.43	11.30	13.00	14.10	14.30	18.
Heavy equipment mechanicsIndustrial machinery repairers	18.52	15.89	17.29	18.29	19.49	20.
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	18.22 16.85	13.25 13.77	17.60 15.70	19.25 16.55	19.79 18.52	19. 19.
Carpenters	19.41	17.81	17.81	19.00	22.04	22.
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	22.76	20.56	21.48	22.78	23.73	25.
Construction trades, N.E.C.	15.44	12.48	13.25	15.63	18.85	18.
Supervisors, production occupations	21.69	15.87	18.27	21.15	25.00	31.
Machinists  Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	17.48 9.88	14.44 7.25	15.83	16.85	19.47 11.60	21. 13.
Miscellaneous precision workers, N.E.C.	13.58	9.30	8.00 10.56	9.52 12.72	14.76	17.
Inspectors, testers, and graders	14.92	10.00	12.10	15.15	16.82	21.
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	20.31	18.51	18.51	18.73	22.65	24.
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.55	8.37	10.38	13.91	15.80	18.
	11.59	7.75	8.50	10.25	15.04	15.
Punching and stamping press operators		0.50	11 50	1200	1/70	
Punching and stamping press operators	13.31 19.42	9.50 12.50	11.50 14.12	13.66 22.06	14.70 24.30	17. 25.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings  $^1$  for selected occupations, all workers  $^2$ , all industries, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998 — Continued

	All industries						
Occupation <sup>3</sup>		Percentiles					
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)							
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	\$14.02	\$9.54	\$11.49	\$15.34	\$16.08	\$17.28	
Slicing and cutting machine operators	15.08	13.91	14.00	15.20	15.71	18.09	
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.84	7.96	8.64	10.85	14.11	16.80	
Welders and cutters Assemblers	16.06 14.21	13.38 10.82	15.42 12.36	15.92	16.62 15.57	19.47 16.67	
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	11.72	8.31	8.56	14.48 9.93	14.15	20.52	
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	13.05	9.00	9.87	13.37	15.25	17.59	
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.05	9.04	12.15	15.99	18.34	22.41	
Truck drivers	18.01	12.34	14.70	16.71	21.25	25.39	
Bus drivers	13.31	9.25	10.09	11.74	17.12	18.34	
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	13.93	9.95	11.76	15.33	15.99	16.17	
Miscellaneous material moving equipment							
operators, N.E.C.	15.65	10.45	13.23	17.79	17.86	18.12	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.15	6.76	8.00	10.21	14.20	16.82	
Construction laborers	16.56	13.00	15.00	16.82	17.28	21.24	
Production helpers	10.83	8.00	9.28	10.00	11.83	14.50	
Stock handlers and baggers	10.78	6.50	7.50	10.26	14.31	16.06	
Machine feeders and offbearers	12.31	6.82	9.75	11.51	15.17	17.84	
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C	11.55	7.00	8.00	9.00	16.18	18.46	
Hand packers and packagers	9.28	5.83	7.00	9.15	12.19	14.83	
Laborers except construction, N.E.C	10.51	7.25	8.50	9.75	11.61	15.58	
Service occupations	10.50	5.95	7.22	9.13	12.00	17.00	
Protective service occupations	17.22	9.00	12.68	18.20	21.78	23.12	
Firefighting occupations	15.40	10.58	13.60	15.11	18.20	18.82	
Police and detectives, public service  Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement	21.99	18.49	21.92	22.55	23.24	24.24	
officers	17.79	11.11	15.71	19.89	21.08	21.37	
Correctional institution officers	15.72	11.69	11.69	16.14	19.47	20.02	
Guards and police except public service	9.45	7.00	7.75	9.00	9.00	12.70	
Food service occupations	8.02	5.15	5.98	7.00	9.46	11.81	
Supervisors, food preparation and service	0.02	00	0.50		0.10		
occupations	14.63	7.78	12.35	16.09	17.02	17.65	
Bartenders	7.03	5.98	6.98	7.00	7.10	7.10	
Waiters and waitresses	5.08	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.18	
Cooks	9.34	7.25	7.83	9.36	10.43	11.92	
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	7.46	5.15	5.15	6.50	9.78	11.77	
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.85	5.50	5.65	6.00	7.25	9.87	
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	7.97	6.00	6.50	8.32	9.11	9.74	
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C	7.44	5.50	6.15	6.90	8.46	11.03	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations, all workers<sup>2</sup>, all industries, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998 — Continued

	All industries							
Occupation <sup>3</sup>		Percentiles						
·	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90		
Service occupations (-Continued)								
Health service occupations	\$9.80	\$7.60	\$8.44	\$9.73	\$11.05	\$12.01		
Health aides, except nursing	10.89	8.65	9.91	10.79	11.89	12.72		
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.54	7.41	8.31	9.32	10.86	11.94		
Cleaning and building service occupations	10.55	7.25	7.85	9.48	13.40	15.60		
Supervisors, cleaning and building service								
workers	13.14	8.27	11.55		13.63	18.08		
Maids and housemen	8.70	6.62	7.56	8.31	9.76	11.56		
Janitors and cleaners	10.79	7.25	7.85		13.40	15.73		
Personal service occupations	11.97	7.00	8.00	9.36	13.98	20.26		
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	7.59	5.15	5.50		8.10	10.48		
Welfare service aides	9.42	7.50	8.00	8.00	12.25	12.81		
Early childhood teachers' assistants	11.44	9.12	9.36		12.44	17.28		
Child care workers, N.E.C.		6.50	7.04		8.50	8.93		
Service occupations, N.E.C.	10.04	7.50	7.80	8.70	10.86	14.00		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same looir.

less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one

establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

3 A classification system including about 490 individual.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998

Occupational group <sup>2</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>
All occupations	\$19.07	\$10.33	\$18.80	\$17.66	\$17.75	\$24.01
All occupations excluding sales	18.83	10.74	19.03	17.39	17.89	20.18
White-collar occupations	21.76	13.16	22.03	20.67	20.76	26.84
White-collar excluding sales	21.62	15.39	22.71	20.66	21.19	21.79
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.08	18.62	27.20	23.31	24.54	_
Professional specialty occupations	25.95	21.16	25.62	25.63	25.62	_
Technical occupations	22.30	14.93	33.73	17.32	21.32	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	27.79	_	28.85	27.63	27.70	_
Sales occupations	23.23	7.60	9.28	20.77	14.48	27.23
Administrative support including clerical occupations	13.15	10.81	14.84	12.21	12.96	_
Blue-collar occupations	15.09	8.93	17.53	12.54	14.43	19.37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.07	_	19.74	14.14	16.81	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.64	9.83	16.66	12.46	13.57	_
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.34	10.60	17.26	13.59	14.77	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		8.27	13.36	9.70	11.16	_
Service occupations	12.15	7.78	12.94	8.59	10.25	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay

incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are

classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

3 Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm,

where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary;

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers<sup>2</sup>, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, July 1998

	All private industry workers		100 workers or more			
Occupational group <sup>3</sup>		50 - 99 workers	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more	
All occupations	\$17.57 17.42	\$14.29 13.21	\$18.17 18.14	\$16.20 16.31	\$20.04 19.80	
White-collar occupations		18.36 17.04	21.09 21.38	19.44 20.30	22.27 22.06	
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.58 21.80 27.63	16.24 18.06 14.14 24.38 21.37 12.74	24.82 25.84 22.36 28.12 18.60 12.87	22.12 23.93 18.28 27.91 15.04 12.31	26.43 26.91 25.17 28.30 25.61 13.20	
Blue-collar occupations  Precision production, craft, and repair occupations  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving occupations  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16.88 13.55	14.13 18.13 12.22 - 10.10	14.64 16.62 13.73 15.93 10.82	13.58 15.17 13.18 15.35 10.39	16.61 18.08 15.25 17.13 12.25	
Service occupations	9.07	7.38	9.80	8.95	10.65	

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.